Legal Criteria for Redistricting Plans

Congressional Plan

U.S. Constitutional Criteria Must be satisfied above all other criteria

 Districts must have population that is <u>as</u> <u>nearly equal¹ as practicable</u>

Statutory Criteria – Mandatory Must be satisfied above advisory criteria Must be balanced with each other

- Determine district population using U.S. census data exclusively
- Avoid county division
- Include contiguous counties in a district containing more than one county
- Don't divide counties to protect political parties or incumbents
- Preserve traditional neighborhoods and communities of interest
- Retain precinct boundaries²

Statutory Criteria – Advisory Satisfy as possible

- Avoid oddly shaped districts
- Keep divisions per county to a minimum

Legislative Plan

U.S. Constitutional Criteria Must be satisfied above all other criteria

• Districts must have <u>substantially equal</u>³ population

Idaho Constitutional Criteria Must be satisfied above all statutory criteria

- Include contiguous counties in districts containing more than one county
- Don't divide counties, except as necessary to comply with U.S. Constitution
- A county may be divided into more than one district when the districts are wholly contained within that county

Statutory Criteria – Mandatory Must be satisfied above advisory criteria Must be balanced with each other

- Determine district population using U.S. census data exclusively
- Avoid county division
- Include contiguous counties in districts containing more than one county
- Don't divide counties to protect political parties or incumbents
- Preserve traditional neighborhoods and communities of interest
- Retain precinct boundaries⁴
- Ensure that districts containing more than one county or a portion of a county are connected by interstate or by U.S. or state highway⁵

Statutory Criteria – Advisory Satisfy as possible

- Avoid oddly shaped districts
- Keep divisions per county to a minimum

¹ Court precedent has allowed limited population variance between congressional districts, but the deviation must serve a legitimate state purpose, such as the preservation of a political subdivision.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ This criterion may be waived by Commission vote.

³ If the population deviation between the least and most populated legislative district is more than 10%, then the plan is presumptively unconstitutional.

⁴ This criterion may be waived by Commission vote.

⁵ This criterion may be waived by Commission vote.